

DATE: 11/11/54

IMPORTANT ADDITION TO LOCAL ARCHITECTURE. COMPLETION OF THE BANK ANNEXE.

In a few days, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank annexe will be ready to receive its tenants, although the Prince of Wales will not be likely to see this notable and handsome addition to the architectural features of Hongkong without its veil of scaffolding. The remaining task of the masons is to go all over the granite to surface of the frontage, from top to bottom, with their hammers and punches and so give the whole of the stone a regular appearance.

The new building has a frontage of 94 feet, a height of 80 feet and a depth of 114 feet 6 inches. Of the five storeys, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, all thirty floors in Hongkong know—is using the first floor for the Savings Bank Department. It is connected by a bridge with the main bank building. The other floors either have been already, or will be, sub-let to tenants for office purposes. A Waywood-Otis lift has been installed for their convenience.

The Bank Annexe is a reinforced concrete structure, in the Renaissance style, faced with granite from base to roof and with a short return of granite on either side. The remainder of the walls of sides and back and faced with granite plaster known as zinzozeki—a Japanese production. The verandah piers are carried in perpendicular lines from ground to cornice, where they are arched; the effect is very fine and is not lessened in any way by the stone enrichment supplied to the facade. The only point of criticism that suggests itself is that the verandah breaks the line of the street frontage and makes the Annexe detract somewhat from the importance of the Bank Building adjoining.

All the woodwork and joinery in the building is of teak and a great amount has been required. The floor space alone—on the five floors—has required nearly 20,000 square feet of teakwood. Mosaic and other tiles for stairways and vestibules have been supplied by the Malkin Tile Works; all the steel for the reinforced concrete was specially imported from home; a British firm, Messrs. Singer & Co., supplied all the wrought-iron work for enclosures to the lift.

Messrs. Palmer & Turner are the architects of the building which has been under construction for a little more than two years. As a matter of fact the contractor, is only three months beyond scheduled time although he has had to face a strike, in the course of executing the contract, in practically every trade concerned in the constructional work. Finally, the seamen's strike delayed the arrival of some of the tiling.

THE RENTS ORDINANCE. MEANING OF A SECTION IN DOUBT. SUMMARY COURT ACTION.

The Rents Ordinance has been amended two or three times already, but the Justice Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) hinted in the Summary Court yesterday that one of the sections of the measure requires further elucidation. "Unfortunately," remarked his Honour, "the Attorney-General is not like Bernard Shaw—he does not write a long preface to tell what the play is about. I have often wondered what the section means."

An action had been brought under Section 15 of the Rents Ordinance and the case was one in which the owner of houses standing back to back at 41, Des Voeux Road, and 72, Connaught Road West sought to recover possession from the tenant on the ground that the bulk of the premises was being used as a godown and was required for the housing of his foks.

Mr. E. Davidson, who appeared for the plaintiff, suggested that section 15 had been introduced to meet local conditions. The Justice Judge said it rather looked as though, if a man had premises which he used partly as a shop and partly for the accommodation of himself and the other people working in the shop, the whole of these premises would be virtually a domestic tenement.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, urged that there was no case to answer but put up a lengthy argument based partly on the doctrine of re-judicial. Regarding Section 15 Mr. Lo's opinion was that a single word in it said that a lease could come into Court and claim possession. It was part of a matter of construction. All that section 15 said was that in a certain contingency nothing in this Ordinance should be construed as enabling the lease to do so and so.

Replying to Mr. Lo's argument, Mr. Davidson said that if Mr. Lo's argument that the Ordinance gave to landlords no more rights than he had before was true then the section was a dead letter. Mr. Davidson urged that this was clearly an enabling Ordinance which enabled the landlord to claim portion of the premises whereas previously he could claim only the whole.

CORRESPONDENCE. STRIKE PAY FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—At the meeting of Peak residents to be held to-morrow (Tuesday) the question of paying servants for the time they were on strike will doubtless be discussed. I have heard only two arguments in favour of strike pay. The first is that the servants were intimidated. The second—based on pure expediency—is that if they are not paid they will strike again.

With regard to the first argument it is true that there was great intimidation, but if there were a general desire not to strike then the servants were guilty of a signal act of cowardice for striking at the dictation of a few agitators. It is not customary to reward people for being cowards. But it is far from certain that the servants—as a body—did not want to strike, for it should be remembered that most of them did not return to work until Thursday, although the general strike was over on the previous Monday. Some did not return until much later.

Do those who advocate strike pay recommend that all should be paid alike? Are the servants who returned after ten days or more to be treated in the same way as the few who hastened back to their work on the Monday evening?

With regard to the second argument I can imagine no greater incentive to strike than to give strike pay. It is possible that if strike pay is not given at the end of this month the servants may strike at once, but it is certain that if strike pay is given they will strike at a later date at a time convenient to them. They will argue that they risk nothing and may gain much.

It seems entirely wrong in principle to pay servants who have refused to work and put their employers to considerable inconvenience, and in some cases even to hardship. Before the shipowners make their extraordinary settlement I doubt if there had been a single case of strike pay by employers in the world's history. I trust that Peak residents and others will not follow the shipowners' example but will stand firm.—Yours, etc.,

PEAKITE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' MOTTO.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—It will be noticed that the "ornamental pillars" that have been erected around Queen's Statue and near the Kowloon Railway Station have been embellished with the device of the Prince of Wales Feathers with the motto "Ich Dien" in a scroll. I think I am correct in saying that soon after the outbreak of war with Germany, the Prince of Wales renounced the use of the German motto "Ich Dien" and it was duly announced in the home papers and copied in the local Press. It would be advisable therefore that this motto be obliterated.

Enclosing my card I am, yours faithfully,

Hongkong, March 27th, 1922.

[We remember that the motto was discussed, but we have no recollection of its renunciation by His Royal Highness. The motto "Ich Dien" is much older than the German Empire. It was found in the helmet of the King of Bohemia, slain at the battle of Cressy, in which he served as a volunteer in the French Army 28th August, 1346. Edward, the Black Prince as a mark of respect to his father, Edward III., who commanded that day, though the Prince won the battle, adopted the motto, which has since been borne with the plume of ostrich feathers by the heirs to the crown of England.—Ed.]

C.P.S. ENTERPRISE. A FAR EAST-EUROPEAN SERVICE INAUGURATED.

A through fortnightly service between Europe and the Far East will be inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific. It is officially announced and its finest and fastest steamships and trains will make this service the most important of its kind in the world.

The *Empress of France* and the *Empress of Scotland* will be placed in regular service this spring between Hamburg and Quebec, with Chibourge and Southampton as intermediate ports of call. Thus connecting the great continental ports with England and with Canada and the Far East.

In addition to the *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia*, the Canadian Pacific will have in service the new *Empress of Canada* and the *Empress of Australia*, which will permit sailings between Hongkong and Vancouver every two weeks instead of every four weeks, as at present. The sailing schedules for the Pacific Empresses between Vancouver and the Far East have been so arranged that direct connection will be maintained with the Trans-Atlantic sailings of the *Empress of Scotland* and *Empress of France*.

Fairly heavy through-bookings are already reported for this service. The distance from Hongkong to Liverpool is approximately 13,000 miles, and yet passengers are able to arrive at their journey's end in 30 days.

THE UNIVERSITY DURING THE STRIKE. INTERVIEW WITH SIR WILLIAM BRUNYATE.

A representative of the *Daily Press* asked Sir William Brunyate, the other day, to expand a little the interesting reference he made at St. Paul's College, during the trial, incident to the general strike. The University, of course, was in a peculiar position at that time, because its constituents were mainly Chinese. There were two possible methods of handling the situation. One was for the European staff of the University to see to its own arrangements and leave the Chinese students to fend for themselves; the other was to invite the students to co-operate in keeping things going, irrespective of their views as to the merits of the dispute. The method of "cutting for himself" would have had a disintegrating effect upon the whole organisation of university life, which is essentially communal in character. The second plan—which was adopted—might be expected to promote the spirit of harmony and good fellowship which should animate the corporate life of a University. As Sir Wm. Brunyate put it, "the University played the game." The specific which Western folk tried between 1914 and 1919 proved efficacious here, also; comradeship in times of difficulty and strain led to better mutual understanding and improved relationships.

When notice was received that the "staff would leave," said Sir Wm. Brunyate, "we called the representative students together and told them we could get food for them and bring it here but they would have to transport it and cook it and keep the place clean. Each hostel has its own hostel committee; they are more or less communal establishments. In every case, the hostel committee made the necessary arrangements and, as the servants went out, the committee took over."

Sir William explained that the Committee apportioned the work between various squads. There was a squad of cooks, another of house-holders and another for transport.

"They literally had to wield the coolies' bamboo pole!" inquired the interrogator. "Certainly," replied the Vice-Chancellor. He explained that the food supplies, on arrival by motor vehicle, were weighed out in one of the rooms and carried thence to the different hostels, which are quite a long way apart. One of the hostels, in which there was a large element of Malayan students, took the opportunity to get away from Chinese cookery for a time and had in a stock of the special condiments incidental to Malay cooking. For a week, at any rate, the students worked out food prices by sliding rule to three places of decimals.

On costs, Sir William remarked that the experience had given an opportunity for checking the cost of catering and he had come to the conclusion that it was not far wrong. "I think the general feeling was," he said, "that we were never better fed than during the strike." The teaching staff, Sir William explained, adopted communal meals as far as possible and, without wishing to lay down the law to the women of the Colony, Sir William Brunyate suggested that that was the best way to deal with such a situation if it recurs.

The strike gave some of the students the opportunity to carry out the educational principles of Mr. Wackford Squiers who, having instructed a boy that "win-der" spells "window" would send him out to go and clean one. On the Monday," said the Vice-Chancellor, "the mechanics went out and our students took over the power station and the telephone exchanges. When it became known that there was a risk of the ward dresses and ward boys coming out from the Government Civil Hospital, our medical students held a meeting and unanimously decided to offer to take over, and a complete roster of duty was arranged. A stretcher squad was also formed in case of emergency. If the strike had continued we should have been able to supply organised help outside."

COLONEL WARD, M.P., ON ORIENTAL PEOPLES. ABSURDITY OF TRYING TO DRIVE INTO THEM OUR NOTIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

During the debate on the Address in the House of Commons on February 7th, Colonel J. Ward said the offer made by Mr. Clynes to the Government in order that they might carry on a little longer instead of having a General Election was not made in the interests of the Government. At the moment the Labour party knew that they would be, so to speak, "caught bending." (Laughter.) If they wished to keep together the best elements belonging to the different parties in the State an appeal to a moment longer than was absolutely necessary for the service of the State. "It was as essential to the best elements in the country to hold together during the next ten years as it was for everyone to sink their differences during the war."

Without wishing to say a word that would cause the slightest irritation to France, he would urge that any pact should be accompanied by conditions whereby we might control circumstances that might lead us into difficulties that we never contemplated at the time we gave our signature. He would form no pact with any European State, but only with the United States, whose history and traditions were the same as our own.

Our difficulties in India and Egypt were due to our trying to deal with Oriental different mentality from our entirely different people as if they had not. The idea that you could drive into these people your notions of government was absurd. If we scuttled out of Egypt we ought to be ashamed of ourselves.

THE LATE SIR EVERARD FRASER. TRIBUTES TO LATE CONSUL.

The Shanghai papers to hand give full expression to the great shock caused to the whole community by the unexpected death of Sir Everard Fraser, who had won a place in popular regard which is seldom excelled or even equalled in so cosmopolitan a community. The funeral on March 23rd was marked by such marks of respect to his memory as are probably unprecedented in Shanghai. A feature of the funeral was that not only were the British members of the Volunteer Corps, present in strength, but by the wish of the Consular body all non-British units were represented.

Among the tributes paid to the memory of the late Consul General were the following:

At the annual meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman, Mr. E. C. Pearce, said:—Before proceeding with the business of the meeting I should like to place on record the most sincere regret we all feel at the sudden and untimely death of the Senior Consul-General, Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., which took place in the early hours of this morning. Apart from his outstanding qualities as a man and a friend, he has always taken a most active interest in the welfare of the port, more particularly in his position as Senior Consul, and the community as a whole will keenly mourn the great loss which it has suffered through his death. Our deepest sympathies go out to Lady Fraser, his family and relatives.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.
The following message was issued by Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General in Shanghai:

"The death of Sir Everard Fraser is a great shock; his loss will be a heavy one to the entire community. His long experience in China and service in Shanghai peculiarly fitted him for the position of Senior Consul and to provide over the deliberations of the Consular Body. As such, he won the respect and affection of all his colleagues."

"Sir Everard Fraser was always found anxious to promote the best of Anglo-American relations; and co-operation between Americans and British appeared to be a matter that was very near to him."

His sudden death arouses the greatest sympathy for his family in their bereavement and for his countrymen in their deprivation of his valued services on their behalf."

SUPREME COURT SYMPATHY.

Touching reference to the death of Sir Everard Fraser was made in H.M. Supreme Court by Mr. Peter Grain, Acting Chief Judge, and Mr. A. G. Mossop, Acting Crown Advocate.

Speaking with evident and very deep emotion, His Lordship said:—"Mr. Crown Advocate, before we begin the work of the day I desire to refer to the very great loss we have sustained by the death of Sir Everard Fraser. Sir Everard, as His Majesty's Consul-General in Shanghai, had obtained, I think I may say, the regard, the esteem, and the affection of the whole community. You, gentlemen, have known him for a much longer period of time than I have. But the short time would that it had been longer—that I have known him was quite sufficient for me already to have regarded him with great love and affection. He was a man always, at the service of his friends and the community, and devoted to his duty, always willing to give his time, his advice and his assistance to all and any that appealed to him. He was always patient to listen to any grievance, ready to right any wrong, and to give relief to all those who appealed to him in any distress. And when he gave, whether it was advice or it was help or relief, he gave not stintingly but with a full hand."

"Gentlemen, I desire, on behalf of His Majesty's Judges, to express our exceedingly great grief at the sad news which we have received, and to say that long shall we mourn Sir Everard Fraser, the experienced and conscientious official, the cultivated and upright gentleman, and the kindest and best hearted of friends."

WORLD THEATRE.

Thomas Ince's last production in six parts is appearing on the screen of the World Theatre to-day (Tuesday); a story written by C. Gardner Sullivan, featuring the prominent star, Bessie Barriscale, as "Tansy May."

There is nothing particularly strong in the story, but revenge is the main motive. Tansy is taken from an orphan asylum and put at work at Mrs. Hendon Ware's boarding-house and having unintentionally compromised herself with one of the boarders, she is denounced by a man who pretends to be fond of her and is thereupon cast off by Mrs. Hendon Ware. Her chance of the revenge does not come for several years, when she becomes a prominent stage star.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lenses, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 52, Queen's Road Central.—Adv.



PRESTIGE

Prestige cannot be created in a day; it is the result of years of effort to serve, to be fair, to be prompt, courteous and reliable, and to set a standard of excellence in all business dealings.

It is only by sparing no pain or effort to give our customers the highest possible measure of satisfaction throughout the past 72 years that we hold the position we do to-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

are now showing a large selection of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Cut-Glass Tableware

Attractive Patterns in

CROWN CHINA

TEA SETS, BREAKFAST SETS,
EARLY MORNING SETS,
DESSERT SETS, BOWLS, DISHES, ETC

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FLAGS FOR DECORATIONS

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LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

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20% DISCOUNT

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DANCE

RECORDS

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ANDERSON'S

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL)

Wm. Powell
TELEPHONE 3146.

A Smart selection of
GENTLEMEN'S

GOLF HOSE

just unpacked. These are now on
show at our new premises at

No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd. High-Class
Tailors and Outfitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE have this day admitted Mr. CHARLES BARNARD BROWN, A.C.A. into partnership.
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1922. 709

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
BE it known that the Consular Tariff has been reformed from to-day's date, 4% ad valorem instead of 2%.
O. D. CANSECO,
Consul General for Peru.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1922. 703

THE UNION CHURCH LITURGY CLUB

TO NIGHT, 9 P.M.

ILLUSTRATED Musical Lecture on "Robert Schumann" by Mr. A. M. BOWEN-SMITH. Assisted by Mr. BOWEN-SMITH & Mr. HARRY OBE.
ALL WELCOME.
785

UNITED SERVICES RECREATION CLUB

DANCE will be held at the U.S.R.C. on SATURDAY, the 1st April, 1922, starting at 9.15 p.m. punctually. Arrangements as heretofore.
Kowloon, 27th March, 1922. 711

THE HON. MR. E. H. SHARP, C.C., C.E.

ANY person having any knowledge of the whereabouts of the will of the late Mr. E. H. SHARP, C.C., C.E., formerly of Hongkong is requested to communicate immediately with
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1 Des Vaux Road, General
Hongkong, 27th March, 1922. 710

BILLIARD

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP:
1st Prize ... Gold Watch.
2nd ... Silver Cup.
3rd ... Billiard Cue.
Highest Break ... Billiard Cue.
Entrance Fee \$3.00.
Entries close on April 10th.
Names to be sent (with Entrance Fees) to
J. H. OXBERRY,
Palace Hotel.
705

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES

191-192.
In the matter of the PACIFIC TRADING CO., LTD. in Voluntary Liquidation.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above Company are required, on or before the seventeenth day of April, 1922, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned at 31 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, the Liquidators of the said Company and if so required by a notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts and claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof shall be excluded from any distribution which may be made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 25th day of March, 1922.
WONG TAT TONG,
WOO YUK TONG,
Liquidators. 707

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "PATHAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Antwerp) & Liverpool per s.s. "PATHAN" are hereby notified that their cargo for Hongkong which was landed at Shanghai owing to the recent strike is coming forward per s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE" due to arrive here on or about the 1st April.
The cargo will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and Consignees are requested to make the necessary arrangements respecting delivery.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents. 706

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR
AND
GENERAL BROKER.
No. 24, D'Aguilar Street. Tel. No. 2922.
Favoured with instructions from the concerned, will sell by Public Auction.

THURSDAY

30th MARCH, 1922, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room,
1 Billiard Table, by Burroughs and Watts, Ltd., London.
1 Billiard Table, by Feiron and Smith, Sydney.
9 Electric Ceiling Fans.
2 American Counter (drilling) Machines (new).
400 Tins Water Paint.
1 5-h.p. "Archimedes" Portable Motor (for use in any ordinary boat).
1 "Yale" Combination Safe.
2 Billiard 8-light chandeliers.
TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertised column at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATIONS

PEAK RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING to which all Peak Residents are invited will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th INSTANT in the Peak Club at 8.00 p.m.
To consider—
A. Proposal to form a Peak Residents' Association and if confirmed.
B. All matters relative thereto.
JOHN BENTLEY,
Hon. Secretary of Provisional Committee. 671

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

THE Forty-fourth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Co. will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Roder Street, on WEDNESDAY the 29th March at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report & Statement of Accounts for year ending 31st December, 1921.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 29th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1922. 575

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1921.
The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st March, 1922, both days inclusive.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1922. 583

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

FOR the convenience of those Members of the Polo Club and their friends, who wish to watch the Polo on the afternoon of April 6th, temporary stands are being erected on the South (Hawthorne) side of the ground, to which admission will be by ticket only. Members can obtain tickets from Mr. J. BELLI-IRVING, c/o Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Owing to the limited accommodation available, tickets for friends will be limited to four per Member. 684

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING in honour of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES to be held at the Race Course, Happy Valley on APRIL 7th.
1st Race starts at 2.30 p.m.
Admission to Jockey Club Enclosures \$5.
Tickets can be obtained at Kelly & Walsh or at the Gate. Ladies free. Programme, \$1 each.
Spectators and Visitors in Uniform \$1 each.
The proceeds will be donated to the proposed New Nursing Home.
H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course. 644

NOTICE

TO OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS OF THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

IN accordance with the expressed wish of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES to meet all ex-serviced men, among whom he mentioned officers of the Mercantile Marine, His Excellency THE GOVERNOR most kindly extends to all certificated members of that service in ships using or passing through the Port an invitation to be present in the grounds of Government House at 2.30 p.m. on the afternoon of APRIL 6th, when His Royal Highness looks forward to meeting them.
In announcements of the above already issued, the final date of application for tickets of admission is stated to be March 25th. It has, however, been realised that if this date is strictly observed, the majority of officers likely to be in port on April 6th will be prevented from attending. Arrangements have, therefore, been made that officers should apply as soon as possible for cards of admission to the Rev. G. T. WATKINS, c/o Seamen's Institute, Praya East (stating rank, name of firm, and any war-services and decorations), the final date of application being kept as late as possible in order to obviate in some measure the difficulty above stated. 654

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

I have this day handed over the Management of this Company's Branches in Hongkong and Canton to Mr. JOHN DE B. LANCASTER, Local Manager.
W. E. HALE,
Acting Local Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1922.
The Directors of the Company have appointed Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents of the Company for Hongkong & Canton and the business of the Company in those areas will be under their charge as from 1st April, 1922. On and after that date all communications relating thereto should therefore be addressed to Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., as Agents of the Company.
Mr. T. F. SHERMAN, Jr. has been appointed Resident Inspector of the Company and will have a seat in Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Office and will be in charge of the Company's interests, and Mr. TSE YAN PAK will also continue to act as Comptroller for the Company under Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
The present Branch Offices of the Company in Hongkong and Canton will be closed as from the same date.
JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Local Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1922.
We have accepted the Agency of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd. for Hongkong & Canton and will take charge of the Company's interests in those areas as from 1st April, 1922.
Per Pro. DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
G. M. DODWELL,
Director. 674

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

ON and after SATURDAY the 28th inst. Mr. A. JOHARD, Acting Agent of the Messageries Maritimes will take charge of the Hongkong Agency.
R. RODENFUESS,
Acting Agent. 698

NOTICE

SHAREHOLDERS in this Company are reminded that the calls and premium due in respect of the new issue Shares must be paid on or before the 31st inst.
THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. 697

GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

(Telephones 122).

MARINE SURVEYORS.

PAINTER'S BUILDINGS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE hereby give notice of our REMOVAL to new Offices on the 3rd Floor, No. 44, DES VAUX ROAD, CENTRAL, on the 1st proximo.
GODDARD & DOUGLAS. 690

EX ROYAL MARINES.

KINDLY communicate with P.O. Box 830 666

NOTICE

VISIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES—ILLUMINATIONS.
LANTERNS & CANDLES.

THE LANTERNS and CANDLES ordered by Mr. C. MONTAGUE EDDY have arrived and Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. have kindly undertaken to arrange for the distribution of same. The premises recently occupied by Messrs. WILLIAM POWELL LTD. in WIM-MAN'S BUILDING will be used as the depot for the issue of these lanterns and candles. Purchasers who have already placed orders are requested to send to this depot for their supplies. Further orders may be sent direct to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. The depot will be open on March 28th and remain open until April 6th. Hours 9.30 to 12.30 and 2 to 6. 702

G. R.

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "WIVERN"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above named ship as she lies in the harbour.
1. Full particulars of the ship, conditions of sale, permits to view and tender forms may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
2. A deposit of \$100 is required before forms of tender can be issued, this amount being returned if tender is not accepted.
3. The vessel will be on view from the 22nd March to the 22nd April inclusive during the ordinary working hours of the Dockyard.
PARTICULARS OF H.M.S. "WIVERN"
Length between Perpendiculars ... 235 ft.
Breadth, extreme ... 41 ft.
Depth in hold ... 25 ft.
Nominal Displacement ... 2000 Tons (approx.)
4. Propelling Machinery and Boilers have been removed and only a few items of Workshop machinery and fittings have been left on board.
5. Tenders will be received in the Office of the Commodore, Hongkong, up to noon on MONDAY, the 24th April 1922.
H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.
H. M. Dockyard.
Hongkong, March 21st, 1922. 695

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes CK, GS, EX, LM, LN, LR, LT,
LW, MA, MK, MZ, NB, NP, OG, PD,
PE, PG, PO, PS, PW, A, L, JWB.

FOR SALE—Grand Piano by Heale (Hampshire)—Perfect condition—Excellent tone. First reasonable offer accepted. Apply G. MISKIN, GILMAN & Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE, Studebaker "special six" 5 seater Motor Car, has run under 5000 miles. First class condition. Apply Box W.C. "Daily Press" Office.

TO LET—Office rooms on 1st floor, Bank of China Building, No. 4, Queen's Road Central to be let. Occupation from 1st of May. For particulars apply to Bank of China.

TO LET—SIX ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE for about one year at Kowloon, near ferry with large garden, middle of April. Apply to Box QM, c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET.
2 NEW OFFICE ROOMS in Central Local Office from 1st April. Apply SANG KEE c/o Commercial Bureau, 1st floor, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Des Vaux Road entrance. 400

OFFICE TO LET.
SIX ROOMS will be vacant in "Union Building" from 1st April.
Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

FOR SALE.
LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.
Further details apply
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. 485

INTIMATION

BURNETT'S DRY GIN

BURNETT'S Gin was a household word in London before most of the men who fought in the big war were born — AND STILL IS!

SOLE IMPORTERS:

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

TELEPHON

BIRTHS.

JENSEN.—At Shanghai, on March 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT JENSEN, a son, WALTER.—At Shanghai, on March 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. WALKER, a daughter.

DEATH.

TALATI.—At Shanghai, on March 21st, JAL, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. TALATI, aged three months.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 28TH, 1922.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND STRIKE PAY.

With the end of the month drawing near, most residents of the Colony are looking for guidance as to whether or not a deduction should be made from the wages of domestic servants for the eight or ten days they were "on strike" at the beginning of the month. Several communications have reached us on the subject urging the need for a general understanding. That would best be obtained through a pronouncement on the subject by a general meeting of residents. At the annual meeting of the Kowloon Residents' Association last week the question was mooted, but it was felt by the Chairman to be a question for decision not by an association representing one section of the territory of the Colony, but by the community as a whole, and inasmuch as a meeting of Peak residents has been called for this evening to consider the question, it was felt that it would be advisable to defer the matter in order to see whether, if thought desirable, any common action could be taken on the question. On the other hand, the new Honorary Secretary of the Kowloon Residents' Association expressed the opinion that whether servants should, or should not be paid for the period of the strike was an individual matter. But the point is that all individuals have a common grievance in this connection, and the general opinion among employers as to what action in the circumstances is desirable ought to have some vehicle of expression for general guidance. As we have already said, nothing would serve that purpose better than a public meeting of employers for the purpose of passing a resolution on the subject. It is not, in our opinion, a matter for individual decision. The servants did not regard it as "an

individual matter" when they went on strike, and it is certainly the general wish that there should be something approaching common action on the part of employers who will shortly be faced with the question as to whether they will, or will not, pay wages for the week or ten days that their servants deserted. In the few cases where employers have refused to permit the return of the servants who have left them, they have experienced the greatest difficulties, we understand, in getting other servants. There is no free market. There is common action by the members of the guild apparently, and intimidation by the executive. It has been rumoured that unless sympathetic treatment is given to servants in connection with their absence from work during the first week of this month, it is quite likely that another strike may occur next week. One of the suggestions made to us is that the master should retain one half of the pay for the period of the strike, as he did the work in the "boy's" absence, and that the "boy" should be given the other half towards rice, and because it is recognised that he was terrorised to go out. On the other hand, as a correspondent puts it in a letter we publish on the subject to-day, the employer has to ask himself whether "sympathetic treatment" would not be an incentive to strikes in the future. If servants stand to lose little or nothing by joining in strikes which do not directly concern them, what is to deter them from obeying, or even questioning, any order of the kind that the executive of their guild may at any time be induced to issue? We do not know why the servants should not expect to bear the cost of their sacrifice. If it is pleaded that they were terrorised into taking the action they did, may we not suppose that they regarded the dollars and cents they might reasonably expect to forfeit by leaving their employment as "insurers"—the price to be paid for the protection or immunity thus enjoyed by themselves and their families from the murderous attentions of the rascals who are said to have "menaced" them? We cannot forget that servants who had been ten, twenty and even thirty years in the same service, who had no personal grievance whatever, but on the contrary may be thankful for, considered it to be worth their while to leave their employment until the agency of intimidation sanctioned their return. Even the hospitals, which care for so many of their own people, were deserted by the Chinese staffs. If they did not reckon that it was worth their while to forfeit pay for the time they absented themselves, what did they think? Whether there is any common understanding or not among employers on the subject, it is certain that, notwithstanding the disconcerting precedent set in the case of the seamen, the deduction will be made in very many instances. In this connection it may be recalled that when the servants began to return to their employment the Orders of the General Officer Commanding the Troops cited the King's Regulations applying to absentee civilian employees of the War Department. They will not receive pay for the period of their absence, whatever excuse they make. We have heard of certain other large employers, i.e. clubs and institutions—who have decided, "this time" to pay full wages, with a warning. It would be useful to know what action the Government intends taking in the case of the kitchen staffs and ward room attendants at the hospitals or other Government employees who may have deserted during the strike. At there is a meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday, perhaps an Unofficial Member would oblige by asking a question on the subject.

A dance at the U.S.R. Club is announced for Saturday next.

An interesting Musical Lecture is announced for to-night at Union Church Hall.

Information is sought by an advertisement to-day of the whereabouts of the will of the late Mr. E. H. SHARP, C.C., Q.B.E.

It is announced that Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Messrs. Linstead and Davis.

The results of Pitman's Shorthand Examinations at the Italian convent are as follows:—Speed: Misses Lily Wilkinson, Laura Figueiredo and Maria Alarache. Elementary: Misses Ada Pepperel, Juliette Elrod, Jacintha Domingo, Kiolet Danenberg, Violet May, Irene Alwee and Marjorie Piers.

The Consul-General for Peru announces the doubling of the Consulate ad valorem tariff.

The formality of establishing friendship between China and Germany took place on March 20th at Peking, when formal notes were exchanged between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the German Minister.

It is reported that a reward of \$30,000 has been offered by the Canton Government for the arrest of the miscreant who assassinated General Tang Heng last Tuesday evening at the Tai-sha-tou station.

An epidemic of suicides is reported among the Chinese population of Peking. In most cases the cause of suicide has been trivial, and the police are now taking the utmost precautions to deal with the phenomenon.

A very interesting old resident of Yokohama has just passed away in Canada in the person of Mrs. E. A. Vincent who was in Canada on a visit to a son and a married daughter. Mrs. Vincent was 87 years of age.

It was hoped that the exceptionally fine band of H.M.S. Renown would play at the Ball in the pavilion during the Prince's visit and a message has now been received that the band will kindly lend their services.

A brickworks was burnt out at Lok mantau, on the Fanling Road on Saturday. The damage is estimated at \$3,000. Police and villagers had a strenuous time in dealing with the outbreak which was finally extinguished.

According to statistics compiled by the Federation of Labour unions there are nearly 10,000 labourers unemployed in the City of Canton. The explanation given is that the steady increase in the running expenses of shops has caused many employers to reduce the number of people employed in their shops and factories.

A man who claimed to be a *foki* at the Canton branch of a local firm, at No. 74, Queen Road Central, obtained admittance to the premises to sleep. During the night he left with the contents of the safe—\$3,700 in notes and other valuables. He evidently got the key of the safe from the pocket of the sleeping proprietor.

In selecting the granddaughter of General Chang Hsun, who was Governor of Kirin under the Manchou régime, to be his wife, the young ex-Emperor is reported in the vernacular papers to have chosen from 12 photographs which were submitted to him for his approval. The future wives are now engaged in the study of Chinese and English at the palace of Prince Chun, the former Regent.

The marriage took place at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on March 26th, of Herbert William Lowden, of Manila, Philippine Islands, and Wallace, Liverpool, England, and Edith Mary Black (née Wakeling), of Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Clayton, Surrey, England. Mr. Arthur Butterfield, a very old friend of the bridegroom, gave the bride away, and the Misses Dreyfus, of Manila, acted as bridesmaids.

A crusade has been started against the wearing of the Mandarin coat. The *Canton Times* says:—At the tenth meeting of the Federation of District Assemblies, it was decided that the Pau Kwa, or the mandarin coat of the Ching Dynasty shall not be permitted to be worn on any occasion. The delegate from the Weiyuan Assembly said that in certain villages in the province the gentry usually put on the Pau Kwa's when officiating at the annual ancestral memorial service. The delegate was of the opinion that since the monarchical government has ended, these court costumes should not be allowed to be worn. He suggested that should any person attired in the costumes should be fined or imprisoned.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.
The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate, General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
9 a.m., March 27th:
Cyclone or typhoon over N. China Sea. direction unknown.

2.15 p.m.
Typhoon in about 113 deg. Long. E. 20 deg. Lat. N., moving N.N.W.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NAVAL TREATY.
AN UNFORESEEN RESULT NOW
DISCOVERED.

LONDON, March 27th.

An unforeseen result of the Washington Naval Treaty is that while the Great Powers are forbidden to sell to small countries discarded warships they may supply any number of new and expensive craft. Thus Finland recently was promisingly negotiating the purchase of six British destroyers. When the Senate gave evidence of signs of ratifying the Treaty the Admiralty declined to sell second-hand vessels, but offered to supply new destroyers at a treble cost.

A LATER EXPLANATION.

LATER.

With reference to the earlier message it appears that the Admiralty was prepared to sell second-hand destroyers to Finland for breaking up purposes only, but did not offer to supply new destroyers. It merely informed Finland that she was free to place orders in Britain for new destroyers which were now gobbled in cost.

INDIAN BUDGET.

DEFICIT TO BE MET BY
BORROWING.

LONDON, March 27th.

The difficulty created by the Indian Legislative Assembly's rejection of certain taxes will apparently be surmounted by the Government borrowing. Lord Winterton, Under-Secretary for India, has given notice of motion in the House of Commons authorising the Secretary of State for India to raise in the United Kingdom loans not exceeding fifty millions sterling for the service of the Government of India on security of the revenues of India.

FUTURE OF TURKEY.

STRAITS TO BE INTERNATIONALLY
SUPERVISED.

PARIS, March 27th.

An official communiqué states that the Near Eastern Conference has decided that Constantinople and a large part of Eastern Thrace will be left under the Sultan's sovereignty. Territories bordering the Straits will be demilitarised; whether assigned to Turkey or Greece. An international commission is to supervise the Straits. Turkey's indemnity will be fixed, no financial control will be established and the capitulation regime will be provisionally restored without compromising the rights of foreigners in Turkey.

Turkish sovereignty in Anatolia will be assured from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea and from the frontiers of Transcaucasia and Persia to the Aegean Sea. All the foregoing decisions depend on peaceful evacuation of Asia Minor for which an armistice proposal has been made.

COTTON OPERATIVES WAGES.
PROPOSED REDUCTION OF 30 PER
CENT.

LONDON, March 27th.

The proposed reduction of cotton operatives wages is seventy-five per cent. off the standard piece price lists, equivalent to a thirty per cent. reduction in current wages.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN CUSTOM DUES.

SIXTY TIMES THE ORIGINAL
TARIFF.

BERLIN, March 26th.

The surtax on customs dues to be imposed on April 1st in order to bring them to gold parity has been fixed at 5,000 per cent. The duties will thus be sixty times the original tariff.

PRINCE LEAVES COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, March 26th.

The Prince of Wales left aboard the *Renown*.

ASIA MINOR.

GREECE ACCEPTS THE ARMISTICE
PROPOSAL.

PARIS, March 26th.

A message from Athens states that Greece has accepted the Allies' proposal of an armistice in Asia Minor, subject to technical reservations with regard to military conditions.

LATEST CABLES.

I.R.A. CONVENTION.

STRENGTH OF THE TREATY
OPPONENTS.

A significant indication of the strength of the anti-treatyists in the I.R.A. is contained in a statement issued at the close of the Dublin convention asserting that 221 delegates were present representing 40 brigades. Four members from general headquarters attended the convention which unanimously voted allegiance to the Republic. The elected executive have supreme control of the army.

EARLIER CABLES.

DRASTIC BOYCOTT OF NORTHERN
COUNTIES.

LONDON, March 27th.

The I.R.A. convention confirmed the maintenance of the republican army under an executive of sixteen members and decided to enforce a drastic boycott of the six northern counties.

FIVE ARMIES NOW IN IRELAND.

LATER.

Two hundred delegates from insubordinate commands in all parts of Ireland, mostly young men not in uniform with the appearance of country lads, attended the convention of the I.R.A. held at the Mansion House, Dublin, today despite the prohibition of the Daily Éireann Cabinet. A score of men formed a cordon round the building, but the authorities did not attempt to interfere. The session lasted all day in the utmost secrecy. A powerful secession from the I.R.A. appears inevitable in view of the Defence Minister's announcement that any men participating will be dismissed from the army.

The fact that the Provisional Government is powerless to prevent the secession seems to justify the hopes of the republican commandant, O'Connor, that after the convention there will be five armies in Ireland, namely, the Free State, army, civil guard, republican, British and northern armies.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

M. ANDRÉ BERTHELOT AND
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

PARIS, March 26th.

It is stated that M. André Berthelot told the magistrate that the three-and-half million francs, mentioned yesterday, were his own and did not belong to the Banque Industrielle. He added that his brother Philippe never directly or indirectly received any monies belonging to the Bank.

CHINESE MARINES IN
TROUBLE AT PEKING.REFUGEE IN LEGATION QUARTER.
PEKING POLICE ALLOWED TO EFFECT
CAPTURE.

PEKING, March 18th.

Fourteen men of the Chinese marines (guards of the Ministry of the Navy) stationed inside the Chih Hua Men, while enjoying themselves this morning in Shih Chih Kou (outside the Chienmen) got into an altercation with the police and beat rather severely an officer and a constable. Other police came to the rescue of their comrades, whereupon the marines ran away.

Finding that they could not shake off their pursuers, and not unnaturally having an idea that they should find sanctuary in the Legation Quarter, they entered the quarter through the Water Gate. The Chinese police subsequently asked for permission to enter the quarter and arrest the offenders. The Legation police agreed to their entry, for purposes of identification, and escorted them in their search for the marines, who were discovered alongside the canal in front of the Italian Legation Guard Compound.

Six of them were arrested by the Legation Police and six by men of the Italian Legation Guard. The Chinese police and the marines were then handed over to the No. 1 Police Station of No. 1 district (Morrison St.). It appears that two of the marines who lagged behind were arrested outside the Water Gate.

In commenting on the offer made by Mr. Balfour at Washington to the effect that Great Britain would return the lease of Wei-hai-wei to China, the *Yantai* and *Military Record* hopes that the facilities it has afforded to the British fleet in the China station will be continued. It points out that the strategic importance of the base was never very high, and its retrocession will not seriously affect our naval position in the Far East.

Under the terms of the lease we had the right, within a specified zone, to erect fortifications or take other measures necessary for the defence of the territory, but, although some military works were begun for the protection of the anchorage, they have never been completed. To the Navy, however, the station has been of immense value as an exercising ground and a sanatorium for officers and men. Wei-hai-wei is, in fact, one of the healthiest spots in the Far East. Consequently, when it is ceded back to China it is to be hoped that our naval men on the station will not be deprived of the health-giving amenities for which Wei-hai-wei is justly famed.

AN EMPLOYEE'S
DIFFICULTIES.STRANDED IN HONGKONG, HE
APPLIES TO THE POLICE.

An unusual case was heard by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, when J. H. Rittman, a Dutchman, was charged with being a vagrant.

The defendant informed the Magistrate that he arrived in Hongkong in August, 1920, to join the Holland-China Trading Company at a salary of \$200 per month. Before he left Holland he was told that \$200 was sufficient to live on in Hongkong, and that he would be able to save \$50 per month easily. Board and lodging he was informed, cost only \$70 per month. On these representations he accepted the position. Arriving here, however, he soon discovered that his salary had a lower spending value than he had been led to believe. Representations to the firm secured him \$30 more. For ten months he worked in the Hongkong office and was then transferred to Canton. As far as he knew, his work had been satisfactory. A few days ago he was informed by the Hongkong manager that, owing to the trouble about his salary, his services were no longer required. Compensation was refused. Defendant added that he did not think his demand for a bigger salary was unreasonable, because people with the same capabilities as himself were getting \$275 per month.

Inspector Marks told the Magistrate that the defendant reported, at the Central Police Station on Saturday. He was sent to interview the Dutch Consul, who, apparently, declined to take any action. It was decided to charge the man as a vagrant.

The Magistrate asked the defendant if he expected to get other work here. Defendant said he did not know. All he wanted was a passage back to Holland and this he understood the local manager of the Company would not give unless forced.

The Magistrate said that all he could do was to declare the defendant a vagrant under the Ordinance. The police would find accommodation for him in the Sailors' Home if possible and the expenses would come out of the pocket-box for one week. In the meantime, he must try to find work. The police would help him as far as they could but at the end of the week, he would be brought to Court again.

Defendant asked the Magistrate if he could not do anything to secure a passage for him.

The Magistrate said he could not discuss arrangements between the defendant and his employers.

Enter Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., appeared in Court and asked that the inquiry should be sent to the House of Detention instead of to the Sailors' Home, in order to avoid trouble with the expenses. He did not think the police would be able to find work for him.

The Magistrate explained to Mr. Wodehouse that he had directed the expenses should be paid out of the poor box. Therefore, he need not trouble on that score.

A remand was ordered accordingly.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION
NEAR SHANGHAI.SAKAKI MARU AND EASTERN
SAILOR.PASSENGERS ON THE *Sakaki Maru*, bound for Hainan, early on March 22nd, had an unpleasant experience before reaching Wusung, when the vessel collided amidships with the *Eastern Sailor*, proceeding up the river.

The *Sakaki Maru* was struck on the starboard side near the engine room hatch, her plates being stove in below the waterline. She was found to be leaking so badly that the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co.'s tender *Rocket* was called to the scene, and towed her near Kijang Creek on the Pootung shore. The collision took place about 9 a.m. in the vicinity of Black Point. Had the *Sakaki* not been quickly brought into shallow water it is thought she would have been in danger of sinking, as the engine room, stokehold and one of the holds were flooded. The stem of the *Eastern Sailor* was slightly twisted, and she is reported to have shipped a little water in the forepeak.

The *Sakaki* had on board a full complement of passengers. They were landed in the afternoon, at the S.M.R. Wharf. The majority of the passengers appear to have been breakfasting at the time. Describing his experiences, one of them, Mr. A. Hanel, said: "My cabin was situated just where we were struck. Fortunately I was having breakfast at the time in another part of the ship. There were a group of us sitting down together, and some one remarked that a big junk came perilously close to us. Then there came a loud explosion, and the next minute the ship was smashed, and we were all considerably alarmed."

Mrs. A. Holdsworth, returning with her husband to Newchwang, sustained a slight injury, her hand being bruised through her falling against a piece of furniture.

Mr. M. H. Pickering, formerly connected with the British Consulate at Ekaterinburg, who recently brought to Shanghai a report of the progress made by the Association of British Creditors in Russia, also had a cabin near where the bows of the *Eastern Sailor* struck the Japanese vessel. "My wife and I were looking out of a port-hole a short distance away from our state room. The bulkhead of our room could not be opened after the collision. At the moment of contact we were violently shaken. A lot of glass was broken. There were anxious moments for everybody until it was discovered that no one had been injured or killed."—*N.C. Daily News*.

MODERN JOURNALISM.
AUTHOR'S CLUB DEBATE.

MR. ROBERT DONALD'S VIEWS.

Mr. Robert Donald, the eminent journalist, was entertained at dinner, on Feb. 26th, by the Author's Club in their club rooms, Whitehall-court, and addressed them on the subject of "Authors and Journalists." In a review of the Press of Great Britain, he dealt with modern tendencies in the newspaper world, insurance schemes for newspaper readers, and the methods by which certain journals exercise influence on the public mind. Mr. Arthur Hudson, K.C., presided.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "Our Guest," said that Mr. Donald, having started life as a Scotsman, set to work as a journalist, and acquired and perfected his knowledge of politics and world affairs by the three great capitals of the world—Paris, New York, and London. In London he, in course of time, became the managing-editor of two great newspapers, the *Daily Chronicle* and *London Weekly News*. Whatever one's political outlook might be, no one could have failed to admire the high literary standard he maintained. In addition to many other activities, their guest was perhaps one of the greatest living authorities on municipal affairs, and he published a municipal year-book. He was also a frequent contributor to the reviews, and he attained to what was perhaps the blue ribbon of journalism—the presidency of the Institute of Journalists.

Mr. Donald, in reply, said they desired him, he thought, to speak on "Authors and Journalism." If they had asked him to speak on the relation between newspapers and insurance, he would have been easier. (Laughter.) He did not know who invented newspaper insurance, but he believed it was the late Sir George Newman—in any case he was a good friend of the Press and a benefactor to humanity. (Laughter.) There was great rivalry between the Press in this insurance business, and anyone who was fortunate enough to catch something uncommon—the influenza, but mumps or whooping cough, or something picturesque, or had an accident, such as a fall in the street, or a fall from a ladder, or a fall from a horse, or a fall from a tree, or a fall from a cliff, or a fall from a ship, or a fall from a plane, or a fall from a balloon, or a fall from a hot air balloon, or a fall from a dirigible, or a fall from a zeppelin, or a fall from a blimp, or a fall from a kite, or a fall from a parachute, or a fall from a skydiving suit, or a fall from a space suit, or a fall from a rocket, or a fall from a space shuttle, or a fall from a space station, or a fall from a space colony, or a fall from a space city, or a fall from a space empire, or a fall from a space kingdom, or a fall from a space realm, or a fall from a space domain, or a fall from a space territory, or a fall from a space province, or a fall 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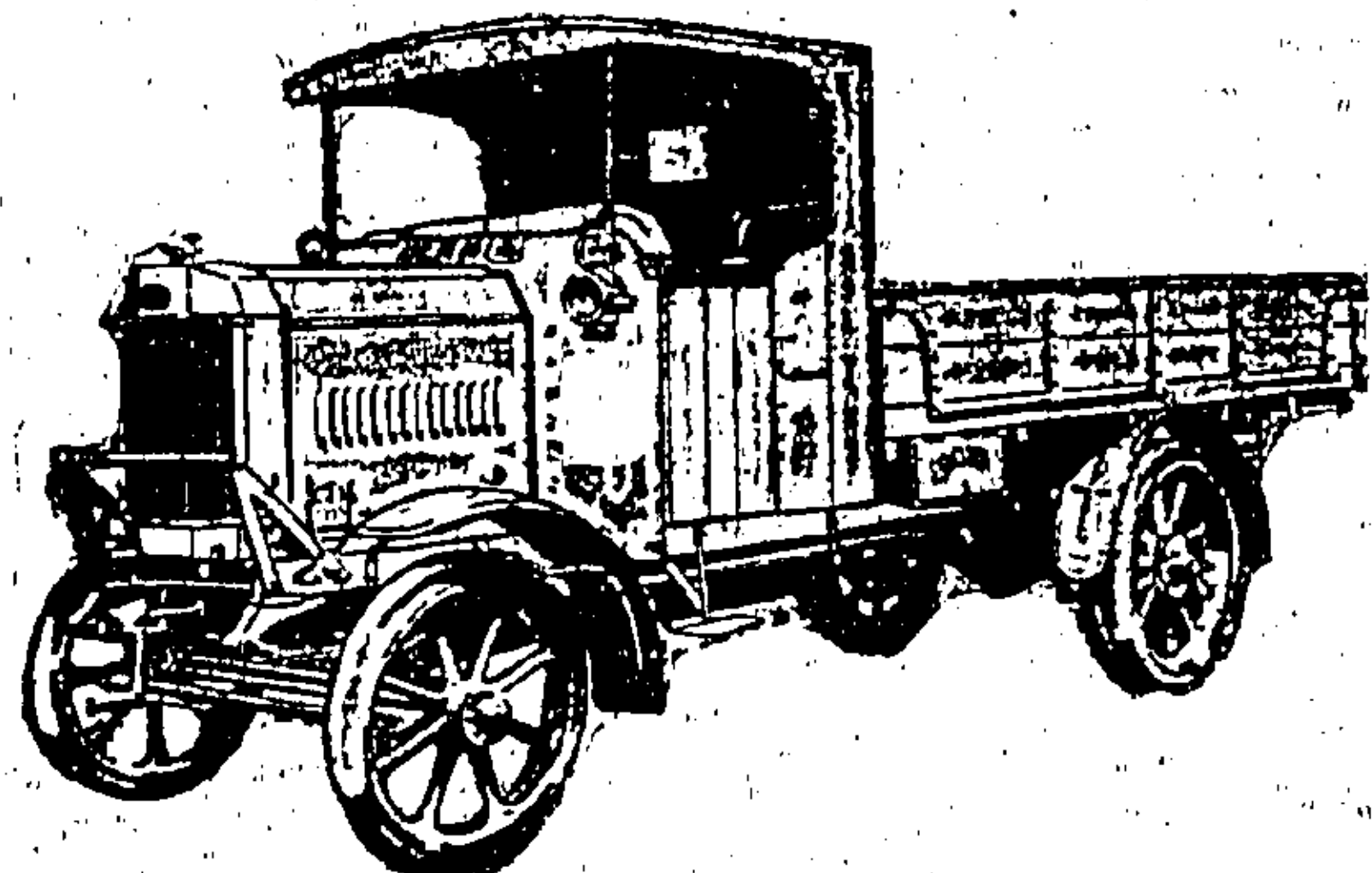
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THE "DENNIS" LINE, RANGING FROM
1½ TON TO 6 TON TRUCKS, IS
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THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT ARE
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TWO "DENNIS" 2 TON LORRIES
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COOLIES WAGES ARE
GOING UP—THE COST
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HAS GONE DOWN.

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HONGKONG.

MISSIONS BUILDINGS, THE BUND,
CANTON.

DENNIS

FILMS WE OUGHT TO HAVE.

SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton and Mr. H. B. Bell
gave their views on "What the public ought
to have" in the way of cinema films at a
meeting of the Stoll Picture Theatre Club
on February 8th.

Mr. Bell, who presided, alluding to the
use of the cinema for teaching history, said
people did not wake up to modern inven-
tions—they still paid more for the first floor
of a house, which was noisy, than for the top
floor, which was the best. (Laughter.) They
showed that they did not appreciate the
light. (Laughter.) The average educated man
and woman knew absolutely nothing about
history. They were absolutely blind, deaf, and dumb on the
subject. (Laughter.) History, which was
the nation's memory, had been killed. "I left
school," he added, "at the age of 18, knowing
no history at all." The phrase, "India was
won by the sword, and must be kept by the
sword," was wrong. India was won by
commerce, and must be kept by commerce.
It the cinema were used for history, the
average man would have an intelligent
visualisation of history. All history was
taught by pictures, even if it were only the
mental picture of a date. Some of these
pictures were wildly wrong, and the cinema
ought to be able to correct them. "I think,"
Mr. Bell concluded, "the thing will be done,
but it will be done badly." (Laughter.)

Mr. Chesterton observed that he was a
comparatively recent convert to the cinema.
He began to have his suspicions when every
public body denounced the cinema as immoral.
He knew there must be something good about
a thing modern Governments were trying to
stop. (Load laughter.) It was far more
credible if it must be put on the screen,
that it should be in the form of a burglary,
which required courage and fidelity to
one's comrades, rather than the evasions
of some politicians which had no redeeming
features or saving graces. (Laughter.) A great
deal could be put on the firm which could not
be put in the newspapers. The cinema had
the advantage of starting clear of the compromises
of Victorian times. For instance, it was
believed that newspapers could not possibly
give a vivid and direct picture of the inside
of politics. It was not really the fault of the
newspapers, but of the chaotic state of
the law of libel. (Laughter.) "I think one
might say," he added, "that novels state facts
about fictitious people and newspapers state
fictions about real people." There were
several recently written novels which he
thought would make good films. One, "The
Black Circle," was full of murders, suicides,
explosions, and everything which made life
charming. (Laughter.) A large number of
novels were not suitable for films at all, such
as "Vanity Fair" for Thackeray's style
was directly antagonistic to cinema repro-
duction. Mr. Chesterton ridiculed the sug-
gestion that Mr. Shaw's "Pygmalion" should
be filmed, saying one might as well talk of
the Venus de Milo being orchestrated, or the
"Moonlight Sonata" being re-cast in
bronze. One thing he liked on the cinema
was a mob. The stage mob was a rule,
unconquerable. In "Hypatia," the heroine
was violently murdered by a crowd of
fanatics. On the stage live monkeys came on
and stood in a row. Hypatia then made a
speech about Plato, after which one of the
monks stepped forward, and with an air of
official reluctance, gave her a tap on the
head. Then she died all over stage, still
making speeches. (Laughter.)

TRANSPLANTING GLANDS. STRIKING SURGICAL SUCCESS.

An interesting experiment in surgery
has recently been completed in Sing-Sing
Prison, New York State, in transferring
healthy glands from an executed criminal
to the body of a criminal epileptic. An
examination by the prison officials, of
George Hauser, the epileptic in question,
disclosed that certain glands in his body
were abnormal and defective to an extent
which the doctors believed tended to per-
petuate and increase the general physical
defective condition which had character-
ised him since birth. It was decided to
conduct the experiment as soon as healthy
glands could be obtained. Edward Person,
a particularly healthy specimen, con-
demned to be electrocuted for murder,
was selected to supply the glands, which
were taken from his body immediately
following his death and preserved until
ready to be transplanted into the body of
Hauser. The surgeons who undertook the
operation report that Hauser is already
showing signs of improvement, and they
have every hope that the normal glands
will produce normal conditions in the
epileptic. —Daily Telegraph.

FOLK-LORE IN THE KING'S BENCH.

COUNSEL'S QUANT LEGEND
OF LONDON TOWN.

Proceedings in the King's Bench Divi-
sion on February 6th, were considerably
enlivened by a runcy outburst on the part
of Mr. St. John Macdonald, dealing with
the unsuspected folk-lore of the metropolis.
Mr. Justice Roche had remarked that he
could not accept all the evidence given by
Mr. Macdonald's client. Mr. Macdonald
thereupon suddenly cast off the mantle of
common, every-day law.

"Extraordinary things happen in Lon-
don, your lordship," he said, with a quite
romantic irrelevance. "People go to church
and see other people married, and think
they are being married themselves."

"I was told by a clergyman that if
twelve young couples went to church to see
another couple being married, they all held
hands, and thought they too were being
married."

Spontaneous laughter marked the gra-
titude of everybody for the interlude, after
which the judge—not without an air of re-
freshment—said, "You are not addressing
a jury at the Old Bailey, Mr. Macdonald."
The case in hand then proceeded.

Solicitor at Marylebone County Court:
Does your husband do anything?—Wife:
Oh, yes, he fetches the beer.

Melrose Abbey

Scotland's Glory through the Ages.

PETER DAWSON'S
P.D.
SCOTCH WHISKY

a brand of historic lineage.

WHISKY virtue lies in its age. Only
pure, well-matured, very old spirit
is blended into "P.D." Scotch Whisky.
Hence its appreciation as everyone's favour.
the Scotch—everywhere.

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ROSE'S WORLD THEATRE

Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace.

Entirely Under British Management.

TO-DAY at 5.15 and 9.15 P.M.

THE CAST-OFF

This Six-part Picture was made by Thomas H. Ince and Features
BESSIE BARRISCALE.

It Tells of an Actress Who Plans a Revenge on a Man and
Gives It Up for the Sake of His Little Son.

The Picture is Interesting.

2.30 & 7.15 p.m. performances.

BEN WILSON & NEVA GERBER in "BRANDED FOUR."
Episodes 6th and 7th.

USUAL PRICES. BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

Established 1841

Normandin



Chateaufneuf
Cognac.

"Special Brandy"

"15 years" Brandy

"30 years" Brandy

"Grand Reserve"

(in 17th century bottles)

The two later marks are recognised
throughout the world as the finest types of
Liqueur Brandy.

Ask for samples.

Agents for Hongkong & South China.

Messrs. CARTERS.

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HONGKONG.

LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure Lime
Juice and the finest refined sugar.
An Excellent Safeguard
against FEVERS.

Insist on having "ROSE'S."

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 27th

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.93	29.79	29.77
Temperature	69	84	85
Humidity	72	84	97
Wind Direction	E	E	Calm
Force	4	6	0
Weather	od	cf	cf
Rain	0.19	0.00	2.29

Highest open-air Temperature on 26th ... 62
Lowest open-air Temperature on 27th ... 62

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TELEPHONE 1030.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

TYRES AND TYRE SERVICE. UNITED STATES RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES

New shipment just arrived Ex. s.s. "Suraga"

Size	Inch Sizes Fabric	Tubes	Size	Inch Sizes Fabric	Tubes
28 x 3	Clincher	\$28.00	34 x 4	"	\$4.80
28 x 3 1/2	"	35.00	34 x 4 1/2	"	5.00
27 x 3 1/2	"	35.00	34 x 4 1/2	"	5.25
27 x 3 1/4	"	35.00	34 x 4 1/2	"	5.50
30 x 3 1/4	"	45.00	34 x 4 1/2	"	7.50
31 x 4	"	55.00	34 x 4 1/2	"	8.50
Millimeter Sizes Fabric					
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885 x 105	"	73.00			
815 x 120	"	80.00			
880 x 120	"	82.75			
880 x 135	"	95.00			
885 x 135	"	99.00			
Inch Sizes Royal Cord					
32 x 3 1/2	Straight Side Non Skid	85.00	8.00		
32 x 4	"	115.50	9.75		
33 x 4	"	120.00	10.50		
34 x 4	"	122.00	11.00		
34 x 4 1/2	"	139.00	11.50		
33 x 4 1/2	"	135.00	11.75		
34 x 4 1/2	"	137.00	12.00		
35 x 4 1/2	"	143.00	12.25		
35 x 5	"	155.00	13.00		
Inch Sizes Nobby Cord					
36 x 6	Straight Side Non Skid	180.00	25.00		

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M/S. "Malaya"	14th Apr.	28th May
M/S. "Java"	7th May	15th June
M/S. "Peru"	15th June	23rd July

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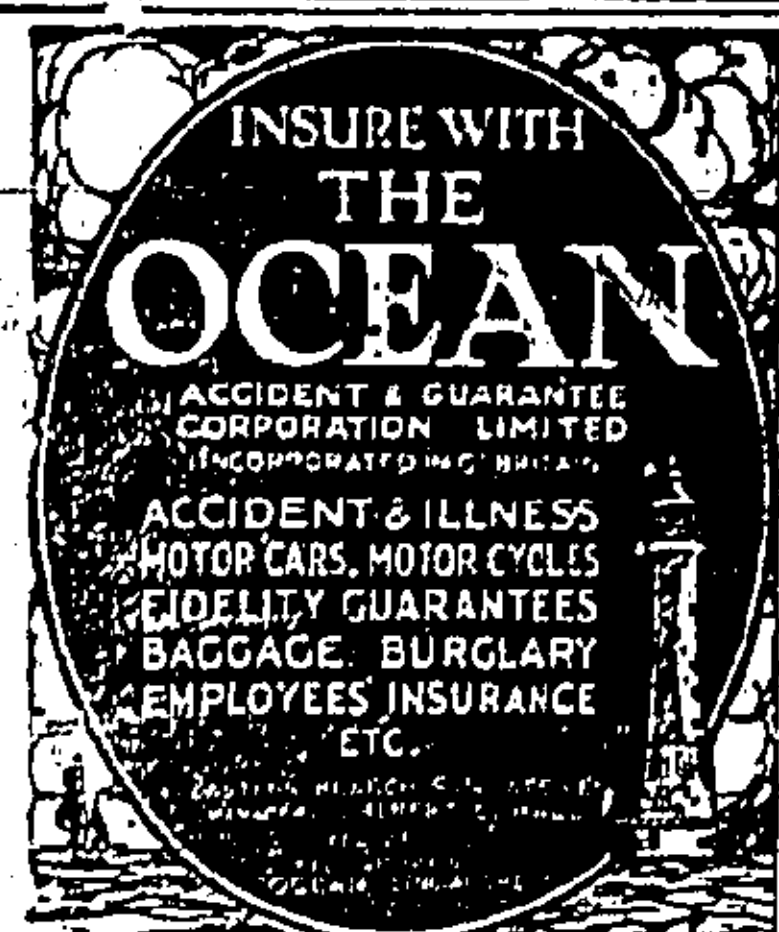
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STRONG ATTACK ON INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY.

WARNING TO AGITATORS.

The promised Indian debate took place on February 14th, and proved—at any rate, for a time—the most interesting, as it was certainly the least hackneyed, of the many subjects of debate which have been raised on the Address. It began with an uncompromising attack on the Indian policy of the Government, as carried out by Mr. Montagu since he succeeded Mr. Chamberlain, and neither of the two members, who led the assault, spared the Secretary of State. But, whereas Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, in making his case, upon officially admitted facts, Mr. Cawston allowed himself more than the ordinary license of the House of Commons in the use of personalities, which lost in effectiveness just in proportion to their virulence. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, however, drew up a very severe and damaging indictment of the policy which has produced the present menacing situation in India—the words are Lord Curzon's—and which has at length compelled the Indian Government to threaten "sternness and severity."

The case of the critics was that this "sternness and severity" ought to have been meted out to the Indian agitators long before, and that, in particular, Gandhi, the brothers Ali, and the notorious Lala Lajpat Rai ought to have had their mischievous activities suitably curtailed. Sir William Joynson-Hicks complained that Mr. Montagu had ruled India "as a Liberal and as a Home Ruler." He objected to that as a Conservative who believed that good government was more important for India than self-government, and, moreover, Mr. Montagu's policy had proved a signal failure. Nor was his gloomy and deplorable picture of the present state of India challenged by the Secretary of State, who admitted it all. His real defence was that there were deep-seated causes of unrest in India which would have produced trouble, whoever had been the occupant of his office during the last two years.

GANDHI'S ARREST SUSPENDED.
Mr. Montagu revealed to the House the fact that a short time ago he informed the Indian Government that they would have his arrest if they arrested Gandhi, who had been insolently challenging them to do so. A little later, therefore, the order was given, but then came a "dramatic change" for the fanatic altered his mind, donned the white sheet of repentance for the follies, and worse, into which he had led his dupes, and promised good behaviour. So the Indian Government have postponed proceedings against him, to see whether he is serious in his new professions. If he is not as good as his word, then, so Mr. Montagu assured the House of Commons, they would take effective steps to deal with him.

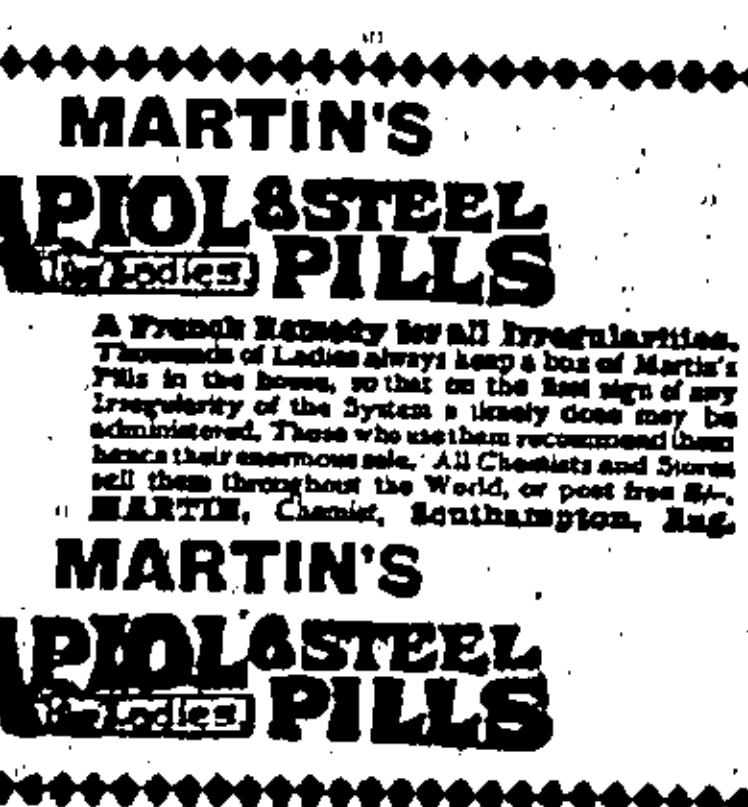
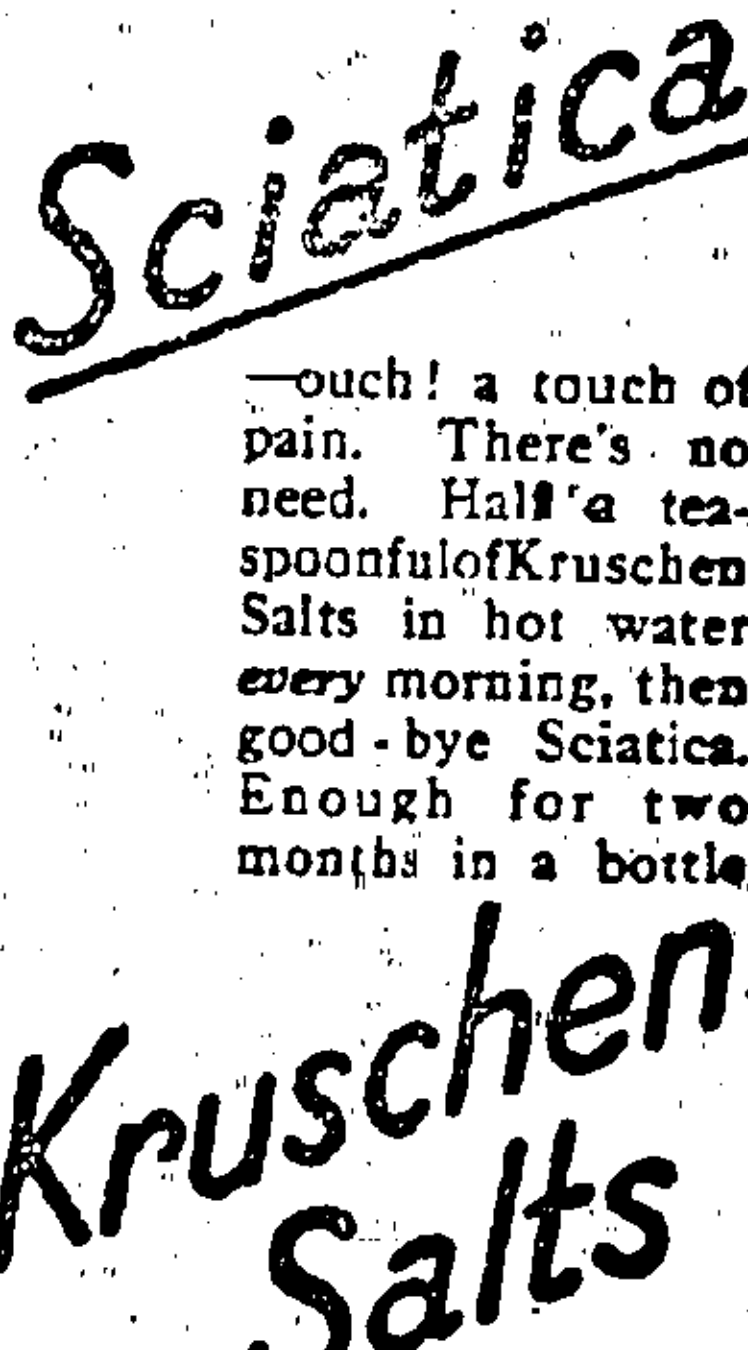
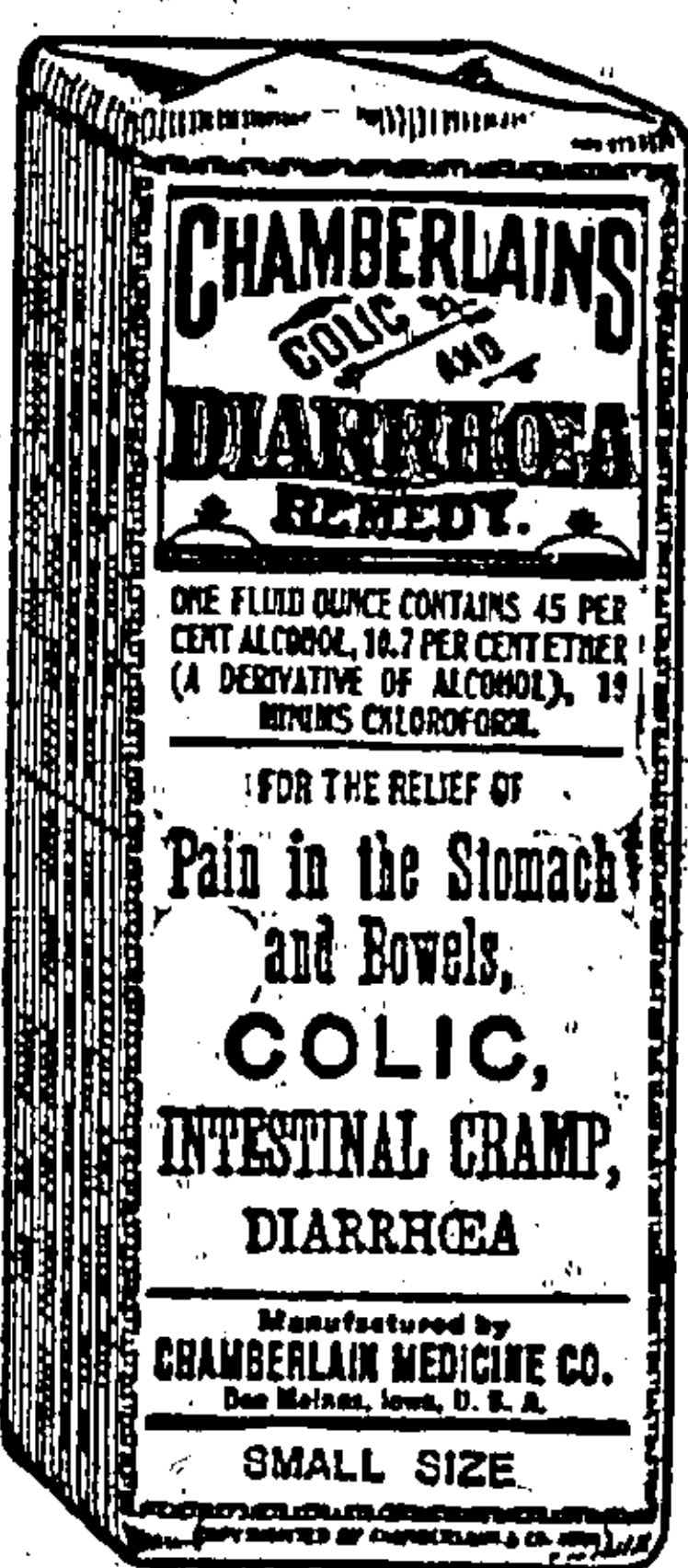
But why not before? No answer was forthcoming to that question, though Mr. Montagu declared that he had not interfered in any way Indian Government or lettered in any way their freedom of action. He claimed, indeed, that the Provincial Governments had not been slow to put down seditious-mongers, and that the general policy of the Indian Government was to support the Provincial and local authorities whenever possible, so long as their action was purely local, but to exercise their own discretion in any matter affecting India as a whole. He was challenged to say why Gandhi and the Ali brothers had been allowed to go to Malabar, in spite of the protests of the Malabar Government and the men on the spot, his reply was that he did not remember the circumstances.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.
He was also charged with having "broken the heart" of the Indian Civil Service and the cheers which greeted his statement were renewed again and again. Sir William Joynson-Hicks quoted from two remarkable letters, which revealed the intense distrust felt by many officers of the service, who find it heart-breaking to see their grand work "all turning to ashes," and he quoted also Sir William Vincent's startling figures as to the falling off in number of English candidates. Mr. Montagu admitted that the distrust existed, but said that it was due to misunderstandings and misapprehensions, and claimed that the Indian Civil Service officers were fully protected by all the Governments in India, both central and provincial.

The Secretary of State's analysis of the causes of unrest in India was very skillful, and his whole bearing was very different from his attitude during the debate on General Dyer and the rising in the Punjab. He laid stress on the steady growth of "race consciousness" in the East, which makes many Indians resent the rule of the British Raj. He referred to the present economic conditions of India, where prices are very high and the people are very poor; to the bad influence upon Moslem opinion of the Allies' policy towards Turkey, and to the bitter memories of the Amritsar shooting. He spoke also of Bolshevik propaganda, of industrial labour and agrarian troubles, and of certain other causes of discontent. Mr. Montagu spoke as dispassionately as he could, but no one could listen to him without realising his intense disappointment that the reform scheme on which he and Lord Chelmsford had staked everything had produced such disappointing results.

British policy, he said, had not changed. It was to maintain the integrity of the British Empire, coupled with the development of self-government in India. But he added, with a frankness entirely acceptable to most members in the House, that "Parliament would not be justified in thinking of extending the scope of the reforms at the present time," and he adjured the Indian politicians to remember that the only criterion for judging when such extension could be conceded was the use which they made of the reforms they now enjoyed. That, he said, was the "absolute essential condition," and he also reminded the agitators that any "separatist tendencies and disloyalty to the King-Emperor" would meet with the strongest resistance from the British Government. As a declaration of policy, that could scarcely have been bettered, but strong administration is no less essential, and the Indian Government have now given public witness that they will not tolerate any further abuse of their leniency. Will they stand to it? That is the question.

PREMIER'S STRONG SPEECH.
The Prime Minister, who spoke late, said that there was no reason to suppose, though there was much in the state of India to occasion grave concern. The excitability produced by the war was subsiding, but it would take time, and there had been a good deal of pouring new wine into old bottles, in the way of mixing Western and Eastern ideas. Lord Curzon hoped very shortly to take up the question of Turkey and try to arrange a satisfactory peace. We should have to be "fairly just," and not sow the seeds of further trouble by a temporary solution of (Continued at foot of next column.)



our difficulties. As for the new scheme of reforms, if it failed, the failure must not be attributable to our default; but those who thought that it was possible to develop suddenly in India something which it took centuries to develop here were propagating doctrines that would lead the Indian people to their ruin. Gradual development alone was sure, and authority must be maintained. The position of the Home Government had never varied. They would support the Indian Government in any steps they thought necessary to take to establish their authority, and every despatch sent to India had been couched in those terms. But before they intervened they ought to have a most overwhelming case. Under no circumstances or conditions, said the Prime Minister, would the Government impair the sovereignty of the King-Emperor in India. We could not divest ourselves of our trust without shame or dishonour.

The debate was continued by Lieut.-Colonel Page Croft, until the Labour party demanded with loud shouts that Colonel Wedgwood should be heard. The Speaker explained that he had called on Colonel Page Croft on the understanding that time was left for the Labour spokesman. At a quarter to eleven, when the Speaker appealed to Colonel Page Croft to conclude his remarks, Mr. Walsh, on behalf of the Labour party, intimated that as no proper time had been given to his party they would take no part in the debate or division.

The amendment was defeated by 248 to 84, and the Address was then agreed to.—Daily Telegraph.

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TIENTSIN	"WAISHING"	Friday, 31st March, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 31st March, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 31st March, 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"OHUNGSANG"	Monday, 3rd April, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG"	Wednesday, 5th April, 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Monday, 10th April, Noon.

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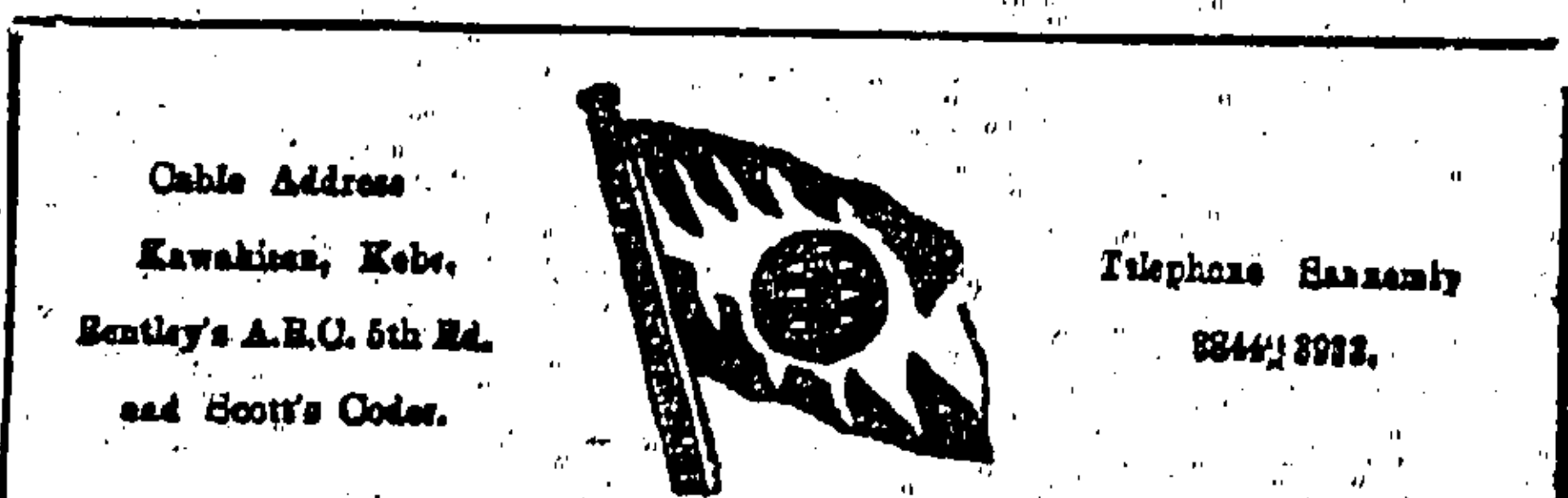
M.V. "GLENARA" 5th Apr. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE" 14th Apr. do.
M.V. "GLENOGLE" 14th May. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG.

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"SICILIA"	8,700	4th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NOVARA"	8,300	12th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	8,937	29th Apr.	do.
"DUNERA"	5,400	1st May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"PLASSY"	7,346	10th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	5,000	24th May	do.
"SICILIA"	8,700	2nd June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	8,100	7th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KEYBER"	9,000	21st June	do.
"SODAN"	7,000	1st July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
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SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"PUN SAUT"	On 29th Mar., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 29th Mar., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 30th Mar., noon.
SHANGHAI	"NIN-TO"	On 1st Apr., 10 a.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 2nd Apr., 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 2nd Apr., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 3rd Apr., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"YINGCHOW"	On 3rd Apr., 4 p.m.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th Apr., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 5th Apr., 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 6th Apr., 4 p.m.

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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	...	Apr. 4th.
YENYO MARU	Apr. 24th.
KOREA MARU	May 7th.
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"EMPIRE STATE"	May 2nd	May 25th.

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